

Unit 4, Reading 2, p. 184

Answers from Laura

Getting a first idea about the article

2. What ecological effects did this large number of people have?
- 5 What were the effects of the disappearance of the tropical forests?
- 6 What can we do to reduce or stop this ecological damage?
- 8 How can social and economic development help solve this problem?
- 10 What are these two conclusions?

While you read

- Approximately: Today, as a direct result of population growth . . . it may be catastrophic (par.2)
- Threat to the environment on the local, national, and global levels:
 - Local: In areas of Nepal;
 - national: nations like. . . Thailand;
 - Global: cross national borders . . . felt globally
- Consequences: first (par.5); second (par.5)
- A partial solution to the crisis may lie in the family-planning programs that have been operating: the second essential component of a solution (par.8)
- Economic development: this apparently simple solution (par.9)
- Two conclusions: first (par.10); second (par.10)
- Do the same: modifying many of their unsustainable policies and practices (par.10)

Main Idea Check

4 5 1 3 2

8 10 6 9 7

A Closer Look

1. DCAB
2. C
3. ACDE
4. BCA
5. Use information in par.10, lines5-7, and possibly in par.9, lines9-10. Here is an example of a possible definition: Unsustainable development is economic development that exhausts natural resources and causes serious, perhaps irreversible, damage to the world's ecology.

Vocabulary Study

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|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Negligible | 6. Zone | 11. Reproductive |
| 2. Projections | 7. irony | 12. Stabilize |
| 3. Substantial | 8. Release | 13. Exploitation |
| 4. Vegetation | 9. Distribute | 14. Exhaust |
| 5. Erode | 10. contraceptives | 15. unsustainable |

Vocabulary Review D D D S S S D S